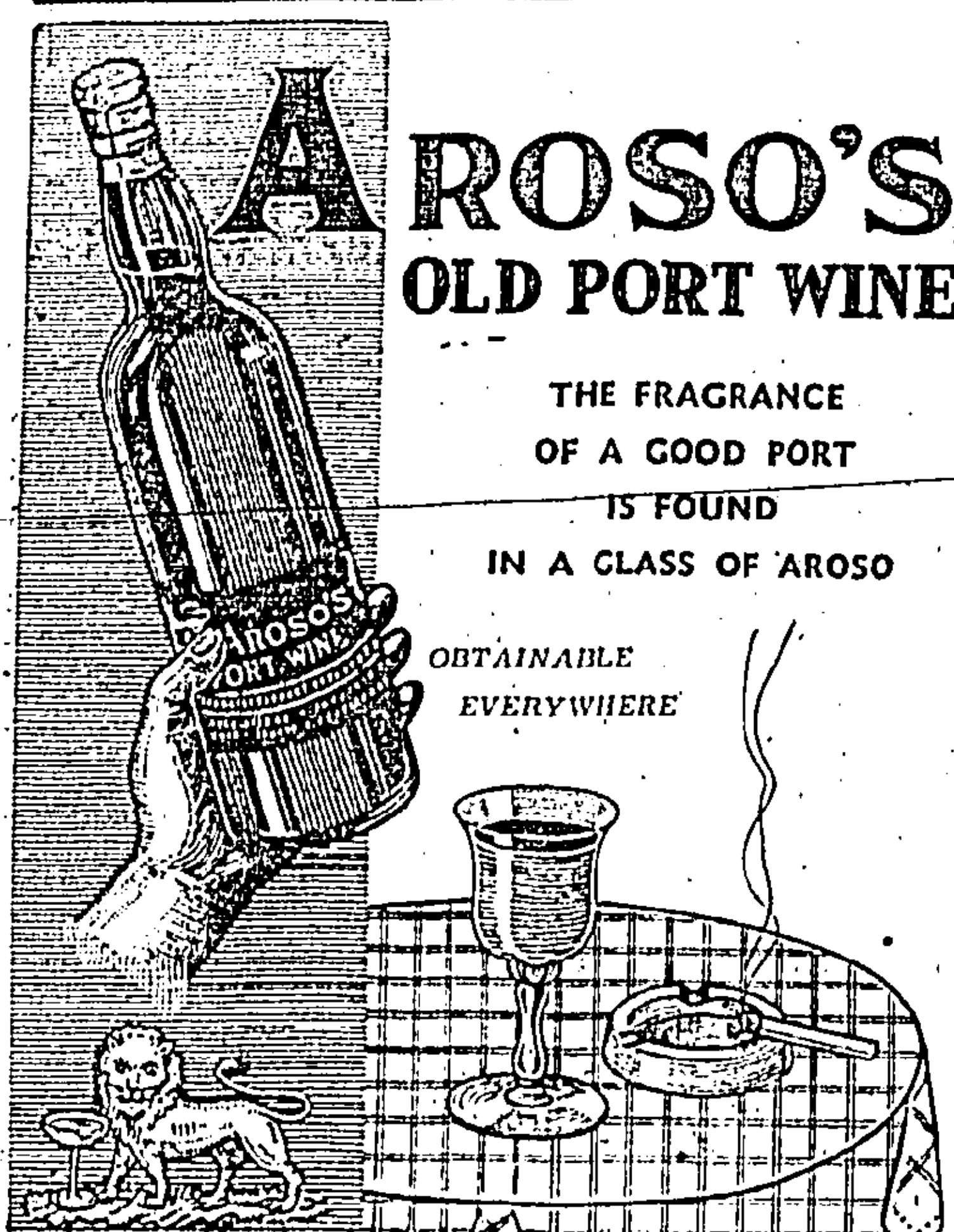


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"There is a Maiden Form for Every Type of Figure!"

WOMANSENSE

'Made in England' labels are harder than ever to find
'BRITAIN MUST CUT PRICES'
Survey shows a big drop
in dollar sales

From **FREDERICK COOK: NEW YORK,**

FAR too many British goods are pricing themselves out of the American market. Just at the moment when U.S. prices are going down, as economic conditions worsen, British prices are going up and sales are slipping.

The problem now is: How can we keep quality up and prices down? There is no other way to bridge the dollar gap. Along New York's Fifth

Only for the Rich

English leather goods are not as fine as they used to be, and they, too, have been driven out



Avenue the "Made in England" label is harder to find than at any time since the war ended. In shop after shop I searched in vain.

Buyer's Market

I found it only in the high-priced stores, and then it was only to be found on their most expensive lines.

In the big department stores it was virtually non-existent. I have been making department heads, chairmen of companies, buyers with millions to spend: "Why are our sales slipping?"

Everywhere the answer was the same: "Your stuff is too dear. There is a buyer's mar-

ket of a shop that used to specialize in them. British shoes are of magnificent quality, but are priced so high that only the rich can buy.

British shirts are not finished as customers want them. All through the luxury trades we are doing all right, but that is only a tiny fraction of the business to be had.

In Fifth Avenue are the headquarters of Saks and Company, one of America's top chains of high-quality shops.

Through the doors of the Fifth Avenue shop alone pass 30,000 customers a day; 70 percent of them buy something before they leave.

The firm has at least 350,000 charge-account customers.

How are we doing with them? Poorly, in most departments. Mr. Raymond Johnson, general manager, confirmed that our sales had dropped heavily compared with six months ago. "By 20 percent?" I asked. "Probably more," he said.

"Price has a lot to do with it. We have no complaints about quality, except in our leather goods."

Better Sweaters

Mr. Johnson thinks highly of sweaters from Scotland. "We cannot get enough of them," he said. "Your prices are a little higher than ours, but we still haven't developed as fine a combing process."

sports shoes are first rate, but other types are too fussy. I went down a few floors to the men's shirt department. There were scores of thousands of shirts, but not one labeled "Made in England."

"We don't carry them now," said the buyers. "Your prices are far out of line."

'Murder'

"All we can do is bring in your cloth and make the shirts here. Even so, on piece-goods your prices now are murder. Up, up, up, steadily, while American prices are going down all the time."

"Our broadcloth is now 45 cents a yard cheaper than yours."

I tossed over samples of English-made velvets. "Some of the finest material I ever saw," he said. "We are having this made into shirts now. They will sell for \$2.25. Go, a shirt but that is luxury trade. You can't fill the dollar gap that way."

Interference

He related his cigar and said angrily: "Your Government have ruined the cotton trade for you. It's their fault, not the manufacturers'. That prices are so high. Why don't they give you a chance? All these controls and interferences."

The story on silks was the same, or worse. "We don't import any silk piece goods from Britain any more," said another buyer.

"You persist in making the silk 36in. wide when we want 40. And it is too dear."

(London Express Service)

"Balloons" In Beachwear

PARIS.—The Rags-and-Tatters theme is glorified in Jacques Heim's new beachwear. Full-skirted frocks of finest quality cotton poplins have tattered hemlines or patchwork appliques. With some are carried bulky bags swung over the shoulder on the end of a stick, as tramps carry their bundles.

Other beachwear plays up the balloon idea with romper style trunks and tiny bras in wide bands of contrasting colours, with huge ballooning collapsible bags in the same lines of colour.

Long cotton volleys and gling-ham plaid thrust between the crown and brim of a straw hat protects the bare back and shoulders of a brief sunsuit. Other playthings have capelike arrangements covering the top of the arm and back, among the prettiest of these a white pique edged with tiny pom-pom fringes.

Side-Slit Skirts

A few beach models have midcalf narrow trousers, but the majority have skirts, often slit or hiked up at one side.

There is much cotton and some linen emphasising unusual colours for sunshine, as black with ochre or muddy beige; also black printed with scarlet band prints.

This midseason showing of nearly 70 models includes a large group of formal floor-length evening gowns in rich satin and tulle in white or sky blue; loose tops with back fullness and also summary daytime dresses in silk twills in necktie prints or sheers over contrast foundations. There are several striking black and white combinations both for day and evening.

FROM DIOR



Distinguished by a Dior collar and generous patch pockets, this Colleen original of black silk slitting goes smartly in summer. Six jet buttons and a patent-leather belt trim the cap-sleeved, full-skirted dress.

A Kitchen Needs Personality

By **ELEANOR ROSS**

THE more modern kitchens become standardised, as they tend to do in big housing developments, the more it is up to a woman to infuse a little colour, a little charm, a little of her own personality into her kitchen. And that is just what ever so many women are doing, a greater number to be sure, than those that are content to let work along in the same kitchen as unaltered as the day they first occupied it.

At the other end of the scale is the woman who goes in for gadgets, collecting them without rhyme or reason, until the kitchen is crammed with them. We bet that meals prepared in a gadget-crammed kitchen are just as haphazard as the buying methods of the kitchen's boss.

Pretty Cut-Outs

A flower or fruit frieze or one made of decals or appropriate cut-outs gives charm to plain white walls. If it seems too much, then outlining in a window with such a frame will lend charm and interest. Cut-outs from floral wall paper are always charming for a window treatment. Linen something growing and green in your kitchen, however small. A windowbox of herbs is wonderful, if it can be managed. If not, settle for plants or two. Pink or red geraniums are always nice. If you want to be functional, how about a pot of growing chives, surely as useful a kitchen plant as one could find.

Copper Moulds

If you have any fine powder or copper pieces or some hand-some copper moulds, use them as wall decorations; they will add a bit of warm, glowing beauty to the kitchen. If there is room, perhaps you can manage a hanging shelf with some greenery to tie up the picture. Or there is bound to be room for copper wall holders with their Chinese overtones and use the kitchen is quite small use only one or two moulds, otherwise the place will just look cluttered.

If there is space for a small extra table, select one with drawers and use it as a desk. A shelf or two above it hold: cook books, or a recipe file box, a radio and maybe a small plant will add charm and a personal, professional touch to your kitchen. A mirror placed inside one of the cabinet doors offers a nice chance for a quick inspection before opening the front door.

A Condition That Baby May Have

By **HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.**

THE canal carrying tears from the eye to the nose is open at birth in about two thirds of the infants born. In most of the other infants, this canal opens up spontaneously by the end of the first month of life. If it does not open by the end of the third month or if the tissues become wasted before the formation of tears

starts, which is ordinarily before the end of the first month of life, dead tissue cells and tears will collect in this duct. Then infection of this material in the duct will occur and, unless proper treatment is started out, a chronic or long-continued infection may result. The mistake is sometimes made by parents of trying to treat the condition with muscage and putting antiseptics into the eye.

Proper Treatment

It would appear that the proper treatment, according to Dr. James V. Cassidy, of South Bend, Indiana, is for the doctor or eye specialist to cut a narrow, dull-pointed instrument into the duct to open it. As this is carefully done when the child is about three months old there is no infection and sooner or later the tear duct is open.

In order to make a diagnosis of the infection and blocking of this duct and tear sac, the sac can be washed out by the doctor with a salt solution. If the solution does not go through into the nose, the doctor knows that the duct is blocked.

These tear sac and tear duct infections cause redness or inflammation of the eye, and swelling. When the duct is opened, the child must be kept from moving by means of restraint, about one out of ten of the patients treated in this way was there failure to clear up the condition.

Of course, infection of the tear sac should be treated by an eye specialist.

Don't Neglect Venetian Blinds

By **ELEANOR ROSS**

VENETIAN blinds, like everything else in the house, need care, and respond quickly to a good going-over.

Give them a quick dusting with an attach feather duster or a quick flicking-over weekly with your regular dust cloth or vacuum attachment. This will keep the blinds in tip-top condition. Always dust away from the tapes.

Once every two months or so, wipe down the inside of the blinds with any of the new standard cleaners or even plain soap and water.

Cleaners for the Blinds

If you are gadget minded, there are several venetian blind cleaners though none of them is any more effective than elbow grease.

To keep blinds in proper condition, functional and an ornament to the home, do not use wax on wood blinds. No matter how sparingly it is used, the wax makes re-painting of the blinds impossible. And wax does not make the dusting of blinds unnecessary, as so many women seem to think.

Do not douse your blinds in the bathtub. Tapes may shrink or fade, and the warped water spots may mar the beauty of the blinds, be they wood or otherwise. After all, one does not wash one's other furniture or accessories in the bathtub—and blinds are furniture!

Keep Your Figure in Shape



This stretching exercise is one of the many callisthenics recommended by a famous New York beauty salon to overcome special figure defects.

By **HELEN FOLLETT**

FASHIONS in faces and a reducing diet and do a ten-minute muscle work-out every day. What a satisfaction that there is the vogue of the most beautiful shape that is round, yet slender. Speed, efficiency, youth-worship are outstanding characteristics of this period. Health is fashionable, building out the feminine torso to the eye; a girl should have vitality, sparkling eyes, good colouring of the complexion, all of which signifies that she is wholly alive.

Plump women who have taken themselves in hand, laid down strict rules as to diet and exercise—three up to them, have discovered—after shedding their excess tonnage—that slenderness and energy are synonymous. With less weight to lug around, the step is lighter, ambition glows. Not only that, but they enjoy lifting supercilious noses at their sisters who haven't the gumption necessary to stick to

a reducing diet and do a ten-minute muscle work-out every day. What a satisfaction that there is the vogue of the most beautiful shape that is round, yet slender. Speed, efficiency, youth-worship are outstanding characteristics of this period. Health is fashionable, building out the feminine torso to the eye; a girl should have vitality, sparkling eyes, good colouring of the complexion, all of which signifies that she is wholly alive.

Every woman whose brain clicks will get a certain amount of exercise every day to retain the good silhouette, the outlines that do not touch the floor without bending the knees, still holds first place among teachers of physical education. It is good fun, it makes the blood stream gallop, benefits the complexion.



Many Ways In Cooking Shrimps

AS we crossed the bridge to Morganstown, Don pointed to several boats at their moorings. "Those are shrimp boats," he said. "Bright and early tomorrow morning they'll be off for another catch. The waters in and around Louisiana are teeming with shrimps. One shrimp may lay many thousands of eggs during the season. These are deposited directly in the water, and drift with the tide and currents. Those that hatch out and survive, finally move to the Gulf waters, and at the end of September are ready for the commercial catch. They are swept up by a big net called a trawl, then transferred to ice-boats, to be sold fresh, or to canneries."

"I think I have eaten your native shrimps in this France," remarked the Chef.

"Yes, they are excellent. Shrimps are a very good buy. A tin of jumbo shrimps contains about 24, that will make 6 for each person in a family of four. The tins of small shrimps contain about 48. So if a good plan to use the smaller ones in making a dish such as shrimp Croque, curried shrimps or a salad, and add the jumbo shrimps for a garnish elegant. If a dish is being made in which the shrimps are cut up, you can buy broken shrimps at a budget price that taste just as good," I suggested.

"These are suitable for shrimp fritters, shrimp omelette, scrambled eggs with shrimps or for shrimp a la king. The large shrimp I would select for shrimp cocktail or shrimp remoulade, as served in New Orleans."

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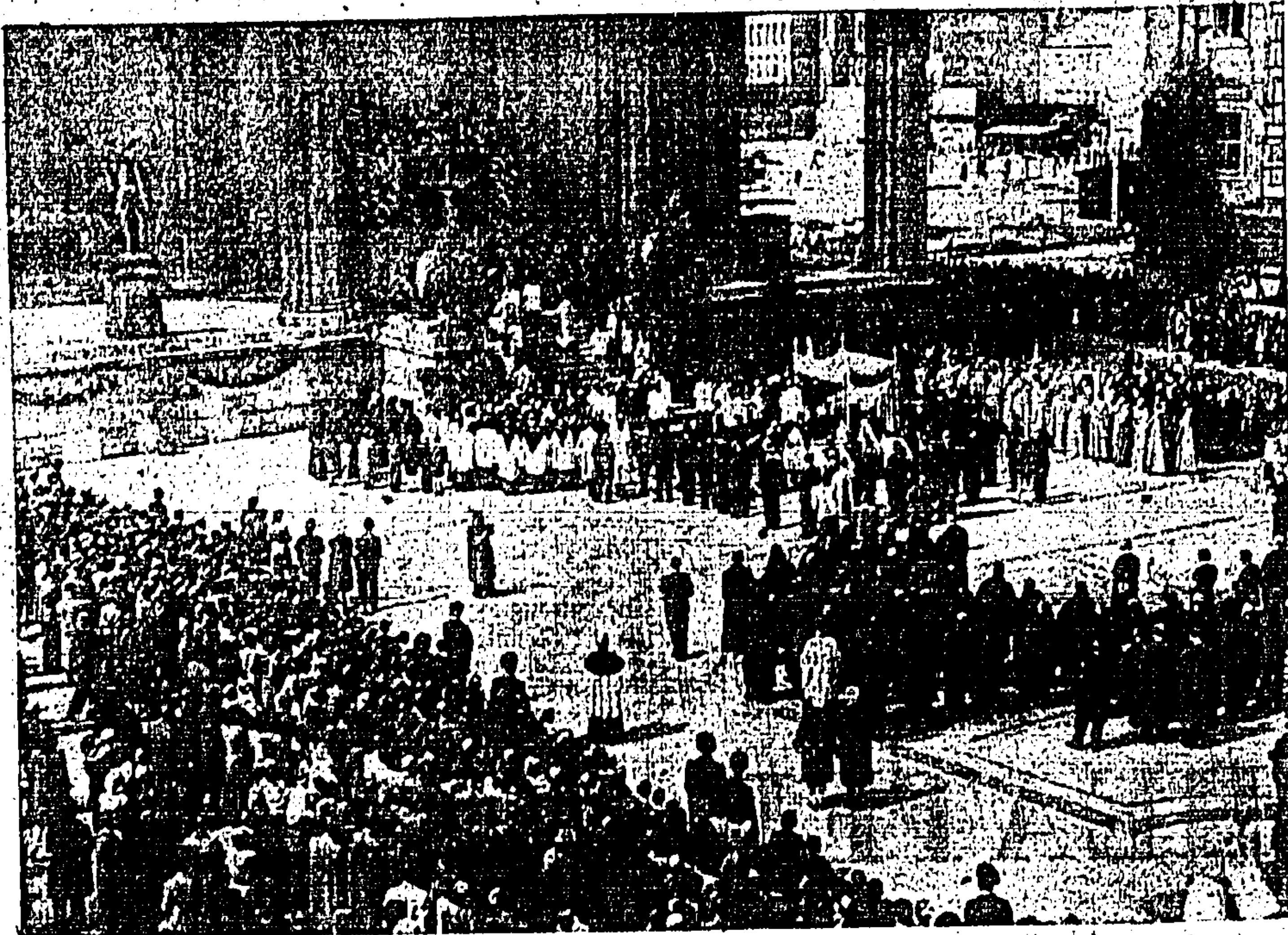
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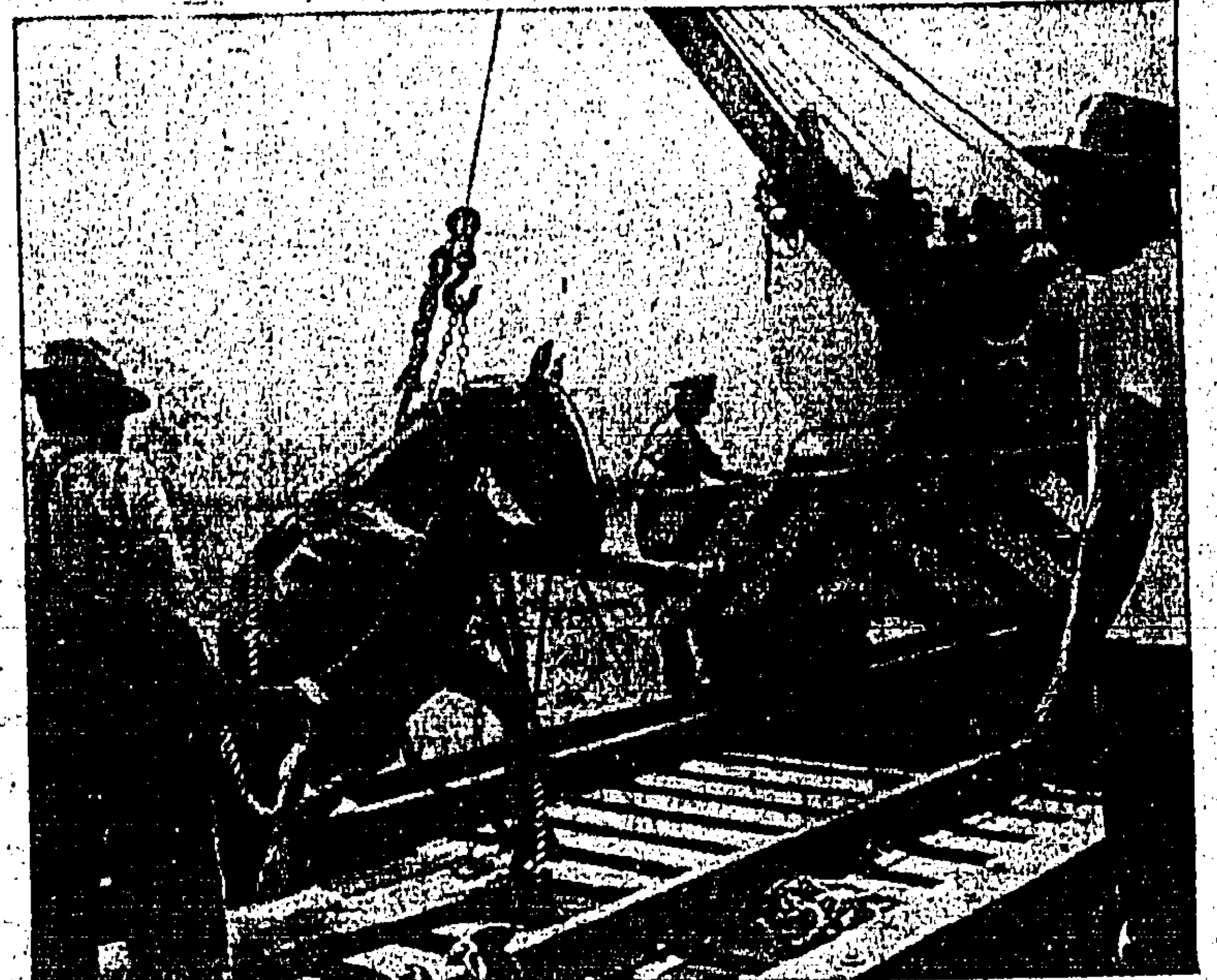
NEWS OF THE DAY IN PICTURES



A SOLEMN OCCASION—A large throng gathers before the Feldhernhalle, in Munich, Bavaria, during a centuries-old religious procession in the ancient German city. Michael Cardinal von Faulhaber presided at the ceremonies.



FOR AUTUMN—Now that summer's here, men's fashions already lean towards autumn. This gabardine sports shirt has magic ring patterns in soft, muted tones.



GETTING HIM OFF TRACKS—Seymour Breakstone, of Chicago, Illinois, rented this riding horse. In an attempt to lead it across a railroad trestle, the animal slipped between the ties and was trapped. Rail traffic was held up until the tow-truck derrick pulled the horse free.



LET ME FIX THAT—Before disembarking in New York from the Queen Elizabeth, Brian Searles helps his younger shipmate, Richard Vrana, spruce up. Both boys had been visiting their grandmothers in England. Richard has returned to his home in Long Island City, New York, while Brian has gone to Toronto.



VICTIM OF POLIO EPIDEMIC—This boy is receiving water therapy in the small west Texas town of San Angelo. More than 75 cases of polio are now under treatment there. Specialists from all parts of the United States have converged on the town to do what they can to combat the dreaded epidemic.



BORN TO LEPERS—Lt. Col. Earl L. Johnson, of Greencastle, Indiana, assists in taking aboard a C-47 aircraft a baby boy, two hours old. The child, born on Tinian Island, in the Pacific, appears normal in all respects but was born of leper parents. Col. Johnson flew the baby to a hospital in Saipan for proper care.



PLAYING WITH FIRE—These flames shoot 20 feet into the air from three revolving electrodes at a laboratory in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. A 60-cycle, three-phase electric arc is created plus noise.



THEY DO WHAT THEY CAN—Nicholas DiLeo, 10, of Glen Cove, New York, suffers with hemolytic anemia, a rare blood disease. Here he watches William Boesch donate blood at New York hospital while other members of the 105th Infantry wait their turn to give blood.



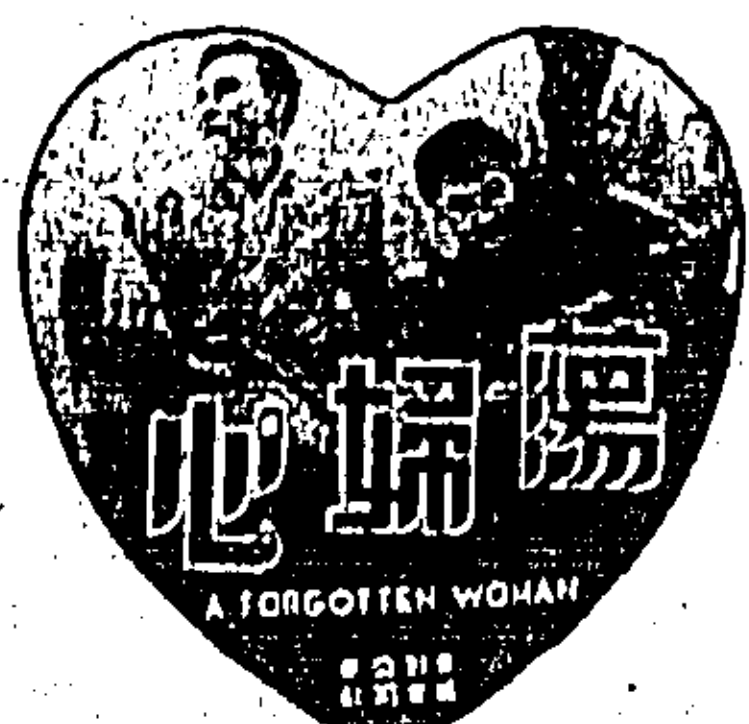
BASEBALL FAMILY—Connie Mack, 86-year-old President Manager of the Athletics, received an award as "The Sports Father of the Year" in Philadelphia. Four generations of the famous family include son Earl Mack, left; Connie Mack, holding great-grandson Earl Mack III; and grandson Earl Mack Jr.



SHINE, SIR?—While getting ready for his day off from the London, England, Zoo, L. G. Smith gets a shoeshine. Abena, a five-year-old chimpanzee, wanted to return a few favours, so he gave Smith the shine. Smith is Abena's keeper and the little monkey wants him to enjoy his day off.

KING'S LIBERTY

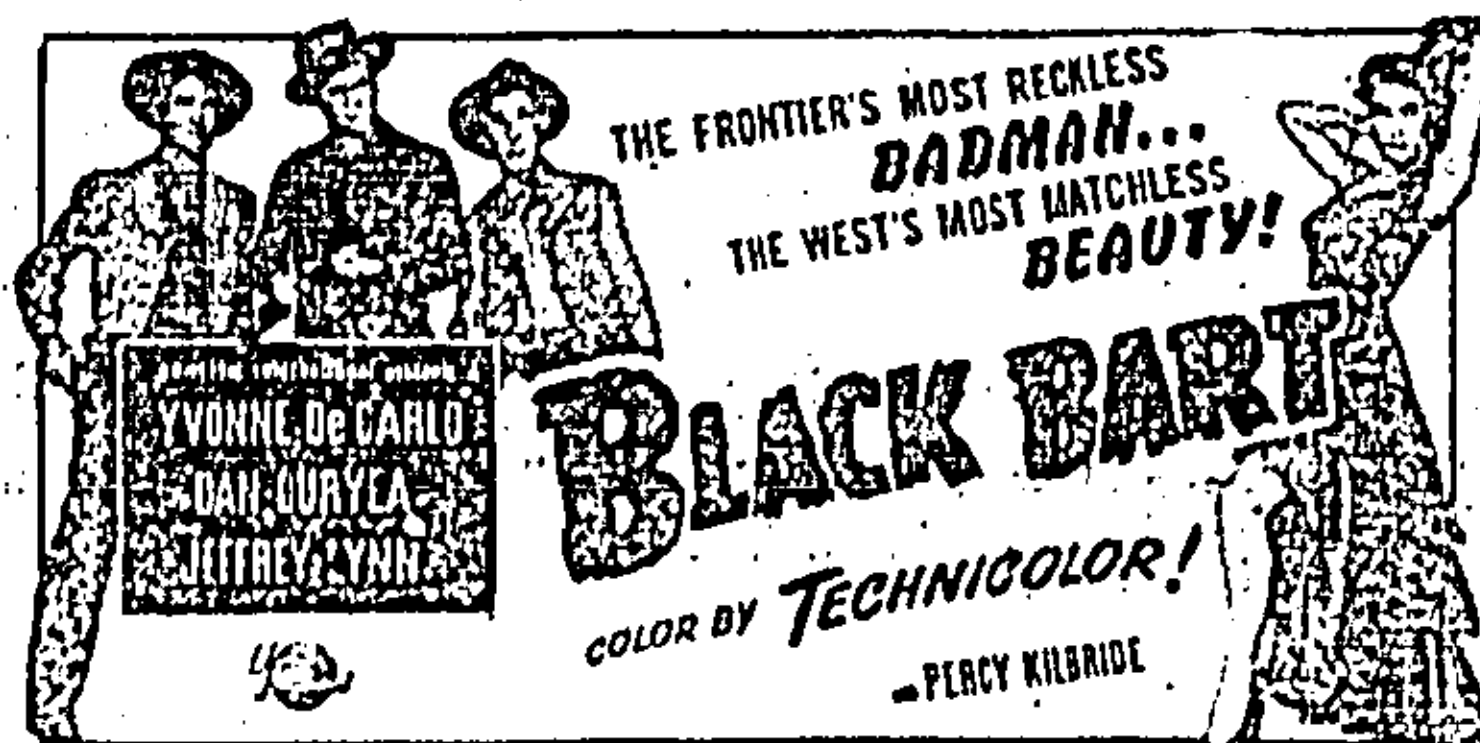
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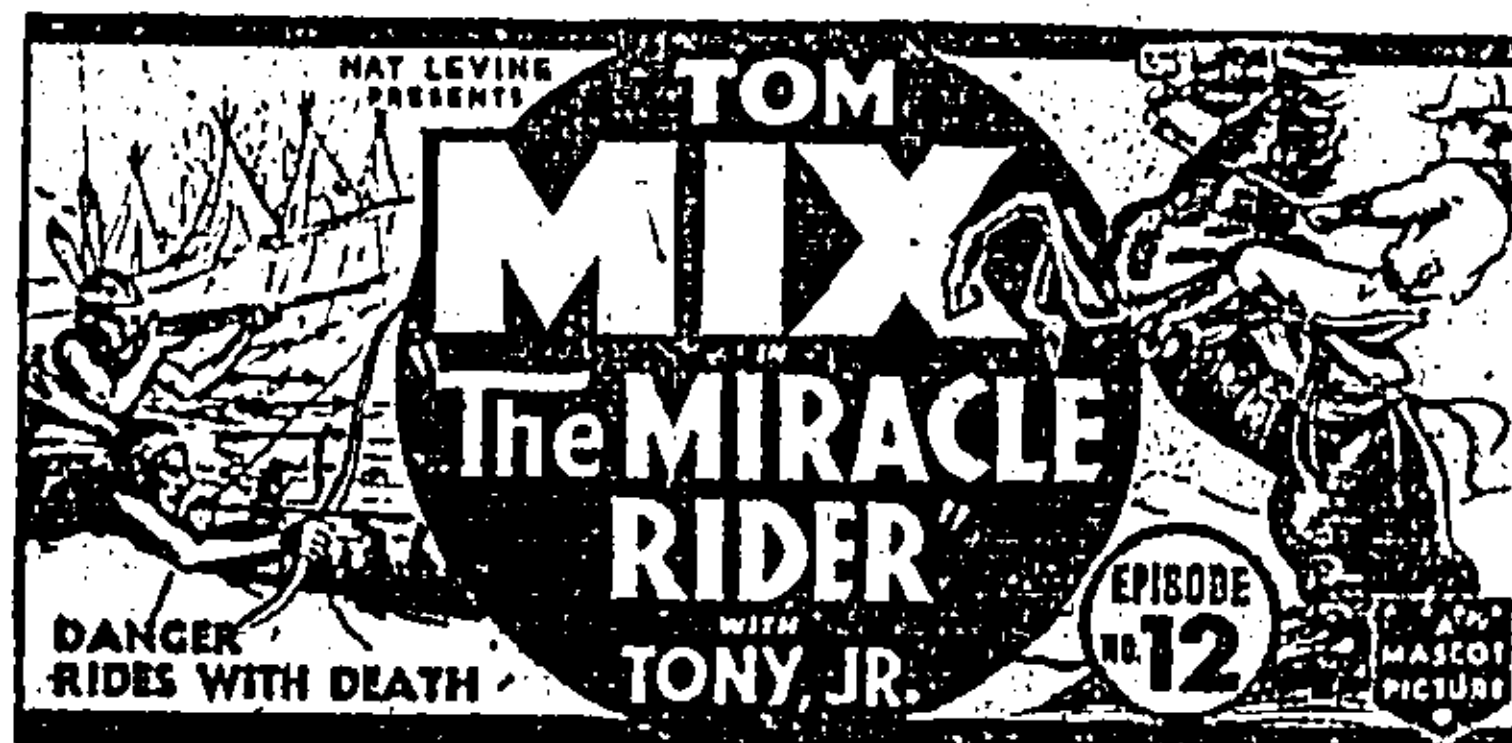


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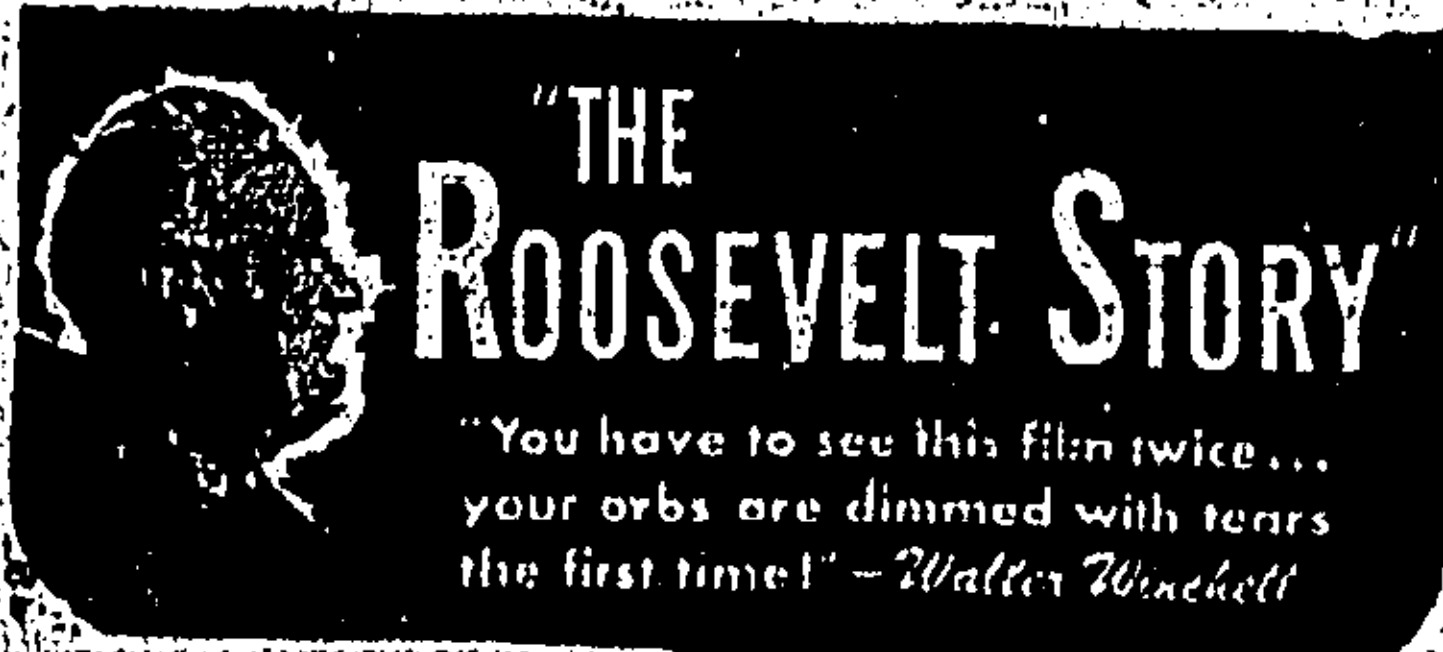
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Continuing her tour of Germany, Rebecca West looks back at Berlin

RUSSIA CHEATED OVER BERLIN

I WISH I were back in Berlin and could hear how the results of the Paris conference were received by all the folks who have been toughened by beleaguering in that city.

British, American, French and Germans alike, they will snort and wait for results.

Berlin is a perfect place for Russians to make pounds' worth of trouble without spending a penny above ordinary working expenses.

If Moscow really folds its hands and renounces that opportunity for mischief, then we really are entering into a new phase, and there is fresh hope for Europe.

But the Berliners will take a lot of convincing.

Got The Goods

FOR the proceedings of the Russians in Berlin have been disingenuous to a degree which is not realised outside Germany.

They were supposed to have lifted the blockade on May 12. They agreed to do so, and put up a show as if they were lifting it.

Thus they persuaded the British and the Americans and the French to raise the counter-blockade, which prevented any goods going from the Western Zone into the Eastern Zone at any point, and had been so successful that the Eastern Zone was on the brink of economic collapse.

They got the goods, and they saved themselves from administrative disaster.

Prolonged Strike

THEY then proceeded to cheat on the blockade. They were able to do this because of the railway strikes.

They prolonged this dispute because it suited their purpose. Meanwhile, a counter-blockade had been honestly lifted and goods were pouring into the Eastern Zone. So the Russians were doing well.

They had staved off the economic crisis in their zone. They were still making the Americans and the British spend something like £100,000 a day on the airlift.

And they were subjecting the population of Berlin to a strain which they hoped would prove too heavy and would provoke disloyalty to the Allies.

Fortitude

THIS last gave them a very useful weapon indeed. It is not sufficiently recognised what fortitude the Berliners have shown in standing with the Allies during the blockade.

Berlin is essentially a processing city. It needs raw materials and the power to export its finished products.

As it can get few raw materials and can export practically nothing, it is vexed with unemployment and the fear of unemployment.

This is particularly hard on Berlin, because it contains a very large proportion of the workers who most dread unemployment—widows with children.

Eighty-six percent of the population voted in the election committing Berlin against Communism and for the Allies, and over 60 percent of these were women.

They Hate

THEY had two strong motives for making that choice. The first and most important is the hatred which Russian authority provokes in every German who falls under its shadow.

When you speak of the Russians to residents in their sector, they utter spontaneous squeals.

More than 3,000 people are known to have been kidnapped

by the Russians, and though some have been returned to their families after an agonising space of silence, others were never heard of again and are understood to have been sent either to the mines or to concentration camps.

Also, the Russians insist on paying all who work in their sector in their unsound currency, which is worth a quarter of the Allies' currency, and this puts those of them who live in the other sectors in an appalling economic position.

Mutual Liking

IN the meantime the Russians are making an attack on the other fact which makes the Berlin stand with the Allies and that is their strong mutual liking.

In Berlin there is a state resembling war, and one finds the sense of unity and comradeship which is one of the compensations of war.

The German delight in the Allied generals.

They talked of the picturesque serenity of General

Clay as if he were one of the Three Musketeers; it amuses them that Sir Brian Robertson does the same sort of thing, but more gently, in sepi tones.

On their side the Allies take great pleasure in Neumann, the great rock of a man who more than anyone else persuaded the Berliners to make their choice, and the Mayor of Berlin, Dr Ernst Reuter.

And every Allied soldier and official greatly likes the Berlin man and woman in the street. But the Russians have driven a wedge into this liking by their coldly unscrupulous dealings over the strike.

They are doing everything they can to sow mistrust between the strikers and the Allied Military Government.

The position does not suggest that we have any reason to take a rosy view of the future. But it is also well to remember that Russia is fighting this cold and petty war to cover up a vast failure.

She has to keep her end up in Berlin, because all round the capital, all over the Russian zone, she has created a desert of poverty and misery.

We should not minimise Russia's power to make mischief. We should not exaggerate her strength.

—(London Express Service)

Buttons And Beaux—And The One That Guided Them Home

By
J. W. TAYLOR

that rats were eating them by the thousands in the Liverpool warehouses.

BUTTON-COLLECTING can be traced as far back as Louis XIV, who spent more than a million pounds on his collection. We gave £3,500 for two diamond buttons and more than £22,000 for a set of 75 similar ones.

Several thousands of dollars have been paid in the States for a chest of buttons which included such collectors' items as one torn from the waistcoat of Louis XVI as he mounted the scaffold. Another was reputed to be the first covered with cloth, and this flouted the act of George

which forbade the manufacture of buttons made of cloth serge or frieze, in order to protect the Birmingham industry from competition.

There are still people who refuse to use buttons, mostly on religious grounds, preferring to do their fastenings with pins and laces. Such a sect is the Dulshabors in Canada, who never wear a button. Their religion forbids them to kill an animal, and since so many buttons are made from the bones and horns of animals, the button is "taboo."

The strange American sect, the Amish Mennonites, forbade the use of buttons on the ground that they were wicked. Hooks and eyes were used instead, the sect being duly dubbed the "Hook and Eye Baptists."

It is said that our present-day sleeve button dates from the time of Frederick the Great. He was annoyed at the habit of the Palace Guards in using their sleeve jackets for handkerchiefs, and ordered buttons to be sewn on the cuffs.

A similar story relates to the be-buttoned cuffs of Midshipmen or "Snotties," but the favoured one is that "young bloods" used them to button back their flowing cuffs before duelling with swords.

Indeed it was the beaus of the period who popularised the button. They had them carved from precious stones, gold and silver, into all sorts of shapes and styles, often spending small fortunes on them. The Austro-Prussian bookmaker and gambler Barney Allen habitually wore sovereigns as suit buttons and found it good publicity.

Ivory is among the oldest materials used for buttons, although horn buttons were made as far back as 1778. Bone buttons are among the most useful. They resist salt water, so the Admiralty uses large numbers on pilot clothing. Cascan, a form of dried milk, used extensively during the last 40 years for buttons, achieved notoriety when it was found

The Battle Of The Pound The London Crisis Explained

By **D. T. Roberts**

MILLIONS of pounds are being knocked off the value of British "gilt-edged" Government stock on the London exchange. Colonial producers of raw materials such as tin and hides, usually in demand, are suddenly finding buyers from the United States no longer looking their way.

The Gold reserves of Britain and the Commonwealth countries, normally held in London, are dropping to danger point and past it. Commonwealth Finance Ministers are meeting in the sterling capital.

At the risk of being overtaken by the immensely complicated avalanche of financial events, this article attempts to explain what is the cause, and what the kind, of this financial crisis.

BEFORE turning to details, it is worth emphasising that ever since the war there has been a hidden conflict between the British and the American way of planning world trade. Americans have attacked Imperial Preference, Britain has been struggling to keep Prince Sterling in the field alongside King Dollar.

While the cold war with the Soviet Union has been dangerous, news of this fundamental difference of interest has been discreet and obscure. Without being able to pinpoint the exact links between cause and effect, I would say that the momentary dangerous turn taken in Anglo-American relations follows directly from the signs of a "live and let live" policy Mr Vyshinsky showed in Paris recently.

Now to the details of this damaging crisis: to explain them we should turn back to the last year of storm come in 1947. Then Britain was what was called the "convertibility crisis." She had promised, under the agreement for the post-war American loan, to allow foreign countries that had debts owed to them in sterling (on their current accounts) to demand payment in dollars.

Because of the rush of dollars demanding dollars, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, then Mr Dalton, went back on this promise.

The following day, the British Treasury put out a most optimistic statement. It frankly admitted that the plan was to build up a powerful sterling area within which a tremendous volume of trade would take place without the use of a single dollar sign.

On the fringes, as it were, the trade between the sterling and the dollar would be conducted at the standard rate of exchange—a little more than \$4 to the £. The British Treasury hoped to hold the fort.

THE crisis, now, to the breakdown of that nearly two-year-old scheme. Even when it was announced, cautious men doubted whether the emergency financing could be kept watertight. Probably, only the determination and energy of Sir Stafford Cripps has kept the sterling scheme afloat so long. As I write, it has not sunk yet.

The agreement just signed between Britain and the Argentine for five years was something like a boldly raised new sail—defiance when threatened with a storm.

The great storm starts from the United States. In general the system of maintaining an exclusive area where most business would be done in money connected with sterling has

only been allowed to go on by kind permission of Washington. While business was good, and American manufacturers could sell as much as they produced, there was no objection to Britain organising world trade to keep out American manufacturers as far as possible.

But now times have changed. The United States sends dollars abroad as Marshall Aid, her business-men want to sell their goods for those dollars—and sell them where they please.

SEVERAL stages of the storm are obvious. First came rumours that Britain "for her own good" would lower the value of the £ so that she could export more to the United States at lower prices. Then came a double attack on the stability of sterling. In the United States American stores and distributors suddenly dropped, two months ago, ordering British cars, leather goods, and even Scotch. In Malaya doubts were cast on the future of tin. In West Africa dollar-camels turned dismal. It is hard to say that this was a plot to force a crisis leading to the devaluation of sterling and so, in the end, to the chance for Americans to buy these goods more cheaply. Instead, the rumour of devaluation naturally started the habit of holding back buying in the hope that the great financial change would drive better American bargains without more effort.

NEXT came a crescendo of American demands and American complaints about how Marshall Aid is being administered. One demand was that Americans should buy no more wheat in Canada for distribution to Europe while the cash could go to middle-western US farmers. Next tobacco manufacturers claimed their exports should be propped up by Marshall Aid purchases for Britain and Europe.

From the British side of the Atlantic hints were heard in Washington that if a crisis came Sir Stafford Cripps would have to cut off even more British purchases in the dollar area.

"What are we paying good American money for?" came the reply from Congress. Over the weeks the crisis deepened. A side-slow at the little watering place of Finance in the South then Mr Dalton, went back on this promise.

The following day, the British Treasury put out a most optimistic statement. It frankly admitted that the plan was to build up a powerful sterling area within which a tremendous volume of trade would take place without the use of a single dollar sign.

On the fringes, as it were, the trade between the sterling and the dollar would be conducted at the standard rate of exchange—a little more than \$4 to the £. The British Treasury hoped to hold the fort.

THE crisis, now, to the breakdown of that nearly two-year-old scheme. Even when it was announced, cautious men doubted whether the emergency financing could be kept watertight. Probably, only the determination and energy of Sir Stafford Cripps has kept the sterling scheme afloat so long. As I write, it has not sunk yet.

The agreement just signed between Britain and the Argentine for five years was something like a boldly raised new sail—defiance when threatened with a storm.

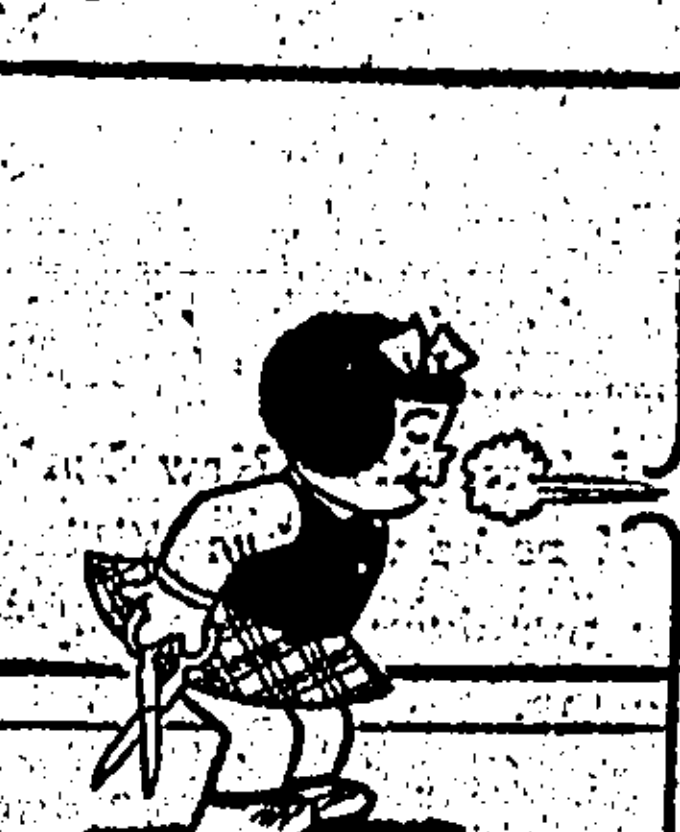
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NANCY

The Little Cut-Up



By Ernie Bushmiller



STERLING AREA TRYING TO SAVE DOLLARS ON OIL

C'wealth Finance Ministers Discuss Ways And Means

London, July 14.—The Commonwealth Finance Ministers, in their secret talks here today, were understood to have discussed ways of saving dollars on oil and the possibilities of United States overseas investment in the Sterling Area.

When the Finance Ministers met, for the second day, Mr Hugh Gaitskell, the British Fuel Minister, opened a general discussion on oil and its bearing on the sterling-dollar deadlock.

Imports of petroleum products and refining machinery into Commonwealth countries from hard currency areas are believed to have been included in the discussion.

All delegates took part in the discussion. They were confronted by the fact that the yearly cost of Sterling Area petrol is well in excess of \$100,000,000.

Although the output of the British oil companies is much greater than consumption in the United Kingdom, the oil industry makes at present the largest single claim on dollar expenditure.

Plans to reduce this dollar drain by the development of

refining capacity in the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom—already projected by the conference.

The plans visualise the establishment of a £125,000,000 industry in Britain covering seven new refineries or major extensions. Work has already begun on three of them.

Britain is also considerably increasing the refinery capacity owned by British companies outside the United Kingdom.

In conjunction with American companies, British companies have plans for building pipe-lines to carry crude oil from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean coast.

Mr Gaitskell, it is understood, gave the conference today a full appreciation of the complex problems of world oil finance and its bearing on the Sterling Area economy.—Reuter.

NO SOLUTION UNTIL SEPTEMBER

London, July 14.—Major proposals to solve the world shortage of dollars and bring about a better equilibrium in world economy will have to wait until September it became clear today from Commonwealth circles.

Following the Snyder-Cripps statement of last week, consultations between the United States, Britain and Canada, will be resumed in Washington in September, side by side with the meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

Most of the Commonwealth countries are represented on the International Monetary Fund—though New Zealand and Ceylon are not members, and Pakistan's application for admission is pending—and it is presumed that the Commonwealth experts will be available in Washington for putting their

Death Of Mrs O.T. Wong

The death of Mrs Wong O-tong, wife of Rev. Wong O-tong, pastor of the Rhenish Mission Church, Bonham Road, occurred at 6 p.m. yesterday at the Mission Church, after an illness of about two months.

Mrs Wong had lived in Hong-kong for over 40 years and was popular in Chinese Christian circles. Her husband had been pastor of the Rhenish Mission Church for many years.

She is survived by her husband, five sons and seven daughters. One of her sons is the well-known importer and exporter, Mr T. O. Wong, manager of a firm bearing his name. Mrs Wong, who had 18 grandchildren, was 67.

The funeral will take place tomorrow at 3 p.m. at the Rhenish Mission Church. Interment will take place later at the Chinese Christian Cemetery, Pokfulam.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I can't ask my wife to keep the bills down—she always brings up that \$250 I lost in the stock market twenty years ago!"

BIRTHDAY



Lillian Castle (right), veteran actress and founder of the "Life Begins at 80" club, celebrates her 85th birthday in Hollywood by holding Mrs Helena McKee, former studio wardrobe worker, off the ground. Then she capped her birthday party by waltzing with a newspaperman and tossing one of her guests with a "flying mare."—AP Picture.

Russia May Have Atom Bomb Soon

BRITISH SCIENTIST'S PREDICTION

Canberra, July 14.—Professor Marcus Oliphant, the British atomic scientist, said here tonight that he "would not be surprised if Russia was getting near to producing an atom bomb."

Professor Oliphant, who is relinquishing his post as Professor of Physics at Birmingham University to become Professor of Physical Sciences at the Australian National University, Canberra, arrived here today on an atomic research mission.

The Professor said that America began producing atom bombs several years ago, but "even with her vast industrial capacity she is only now getting into real production."

He said that the world's most powerful "atom bomb" machine may be built in Australia. The machine would be used to explore the interior of the atom and would work on novel principles. It would enable particles to be directed at an atom with a force of 2,000 million volts.

The proposed machine would be one-third of the size but twice as powerful as the one being built in Birmingham, the Professor explained.

He explained that atom-smashing cyclotrons had so far used only between 20,000 and 30,000 volts.

The machine, which would weigh 1500 tons, might be erected within a Canberra hillside, an underground site being necessary to protect workers against dangerous rays.—Reuter.

AUSTERITY IN SHANGHAI

(Continued from Page 1)

prising two dishes and a soup and the second, one dish and a soup.

The population of the luxury of the Orient, which in the days of prosperity provided one of the world's most striking contrasts of riches and poverty, with haves and have-nots in close juxtaposition within its 64 square miles, had long heard, prior to the Communists' coming, of "their reputation for frugality, thrift and simple life."

Since the occupation, the people in Shanghai have been favourably impressed by the simple living of the Communists, which is in contrast to the extravagance of former Kuomintang officialdom.

High-ranking officials on the Military Control Commission, from Chen Yi down, dress in greenish drab, without distinguishing insignia; of rank. Officials rarely ride in motor-cars.—United Press.

Jap Government's Prediction On Land Reclamation

BRANDED BY SCAP AS 'UNREALISTIC'

Tokyo, July 14.—The Japanese Government predicted today that 26 percent more land could be placed in cultivation in Japan through extensive reclamation projects.

General MacArthur's chief agricultural adviser, Mr Mark Williamson, immediately branded government's estimate as "unrealistic and highly optimistic."

He said the prediction was misleading, tending to assure far greater increases in domestic food production than occupation headquarters believe possible.

The headquarters' public information office issued a summary of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's report which contending SCAP agriculture officials, Mr Williamson said.

The Ministry's survey said 3,800,000 acres of arable land could be added to Japan's present cultivated area of 14,675,000 acres. Thirty-five percent of this reclaimable land was in Hokkaido, relatively sparsely populated northern area of Japan, the government said.

Most of the land listed as reclaimable by the government is unland acreage, from which yields of rice, Japan's staple crop, would be low.

The Japanese report offered no estimate of the increased food production which the full reclaimable programme would allow.

Japan at present must import about 20 percent of her staple food requirements and this figure is rising steadily as a result of still unchecked population increases. At the present birth rate Japan will have nearly 2,000,000 more mouths to feed each year.

'Atrocious' M-Aid Proposal

Washington, July 14.—Informed quarters here do not expect the United States Senate to approve an Appropriation Committee proposal that certain Marshall Aid funds must be used to buy surplus American farm products or else be forfeited.

This proposal was approved by the Committee at the same time as it recommended a 10 percent cut in the Marshall Plan budget estimate for 1950 of \$4,109,200,000.

Both proposals caused deep concern in Marshall Plan circles, and officials were today rallying Congressional support to defeat them when the matter reaches the Senate.

The Committee's action would freeze an estimated \$1,500,000,000 at least of Marshall Aid funds to finance surplus farm products which the Economic Co-operation Administration estimated last March might be needed by European countries.

This ECA had then stressed that the estimates were flexible as the needs of the countries were subject to change.

The proposal would mean that a recipient country would have to accept the farm products as originally estimated—whether now required or not—or else lose the financial allocation.

Senator Scott Lucas, the Democratic majority leader in the Senate, has expressed confidence that the Committee's proposal would be defeated.

He told reporters that it was never intended that Marshall Aid should be used to support the American farm market.

The Washington Post today strongly criticized the proposal, which it described as "atrocious."

The newspaper said a provision of this kind would retard the pace of European recovery much more seriously than a cut of several hundred million dollars in ECA appropriations, and added, "It was a shameful day's work for the Senate Appropriations Committee.—Reuter."

Last Wish Of Ex-Malayan

London, July 14.—William T. Chapman, retired civil servant in Malaya, directed in his will made public today, that his ashes be sunk in Penang harbour.

Mr Chapman was a former Secretary for Chinese Affairs in Malaya. His will provided £50 to pay the captain of a ship to sink his ashes and those of his late wife as near as possible to the northeast entrance of the harbour.—Associated Press.

SNYDER IN GENEVA

Geneva, July 14.—U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, Mr John W. Snyder, arrived in Geneva by special plane today to continue his fact-finding tour of Europe.

He is due to leave Geneva on Friday morning for a visit to Rome.—Associated Press.

550 Firms Register In North China

London, July 14.—About 550 Chinese and foreign manufacturing and trading companies for import and export trade have registered with the North China Foreign Trading Administration Bureau, the Communist New China News Agency said in a broadcast picked up here tonight.—Reuter.

Gaul Follows Gum Chewing

Rehovot, Israel, July 14.—An 10-year-old youth was gaoled for seven days today for chewing gum in court. The judge had rebuked him and received the reply: "It is none of your business."

"It is," the judge retorted, "Seven days for contempt of court."—Associated Press.

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FINAL SHOWING: 2.30-5.20-7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
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"SONG OF INDIA" "NAKED CITY"

OUTWARD MAILS

It is hereby notified that all mail services for Shanghai, Tientsin and North China are temporarily suspended.

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close 30 minutes earlier, registered articles and parcels close at 3 p.m. on the day of departure.

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the day of departure.

FRIDAY, JULY 15

Closing Times By Air:
Canton (Kowloon CPO) 9 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m., 5.30 p.m. (GPO)
Hong Kong (Kowloon CPO) 9 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m., 5.30 p.m. (GPO)
Fuzhou, Hainan, Swatow, Amoy, Canton, Hong Kong, and Chongqing, 3.30 p.m. (GPO)
Manila, Guam, Honolulu, USA and Canada (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO)
Air Parcel Post for Manila, Honolulu and USA (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO)
Ordinary Air Mail (Printed Matter, Samples and Small Packages) for the USA, Canada, Hong Kong and USA (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO)
Hainan, Swatow, Amoy, Chongqing and Chingchi, 3.30 p.m. (GPO)
Closing Times By Sea:
Hainan, Swatow, Amoy, Chongqing and Chingchi, 3.30 p.m. (GPO)
Korea via Incheon, 3 p.m. (GPO)
Formosa via Keelung, 3 p.m. (GPO)
Swatow, 3 p.m. (GPO)

SATURDAY, JULY 16

Closing Times By Air:
Kowloon, Swatow, Amoy, Chongqing and Chingchi, 3.30 p.m. (GPO)
Closing Times By Sea:
Strait, Aden, Egypt & Marseilles, 3 p.m. (GPO)
Manila, 3 p.m. (GPO)
Formosa via Keelung, 3 p.m. (GPO)
Japan and Korea via Incheon, 3 p.m. (GPO)
Via Vancouver, B.C., 3 p.m. (GPO)
Closing Times By Air:
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m. (GPO)
Seigon and Paris, 10 a.m. (GPO)
Formosa via Keelung, 3 p.m. (GPO)
Swatow, 3 p.m. (GPO)

STAMPEDE OF ELEPHANTS

Mombasa, July 14.—Game wardens and other officials are checking a stampede of 6,000 elephants from the interior to the coast in search of water. Latest reports brought in by natives from outlying districts indicate. The officials are led by Game Warden Jack Bonhain.

AIRLINE IS SUSPENDED

Washington, July 14.—The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Administration today suspended the operating rights of the Strato Freight Incorporated Airline in one of whose planes 93 persons were killed at Puerto Rico, in June. Associated Press.

DEETHEATRE

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At 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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11.15 "Hongkong Calling" 602.
Rhythm Rendezvous (Studio) 630.
Fantasies by Radio Given by Miss Lee Lan & S.K. Lee (Studio) 640.
Zapp Melodrama (Studio) 650.
Classical Request Programme presented by Yvonne Charter (Studio) 655.
World News and News Analysis (London Relay) 6.15.
Music for Memories played by Paul Weston & His Orchestra 6.30.
A Vocal Recital by Lala Vincent (Contract) with Piano Accompaniment by Tette Brown (Studio) 6.45.
Editorial (London Relay) 6.50.
Weather Report 7.11.
Paul Temple and the Curzon Case—By Francis Durbridge, Episode 11 "The Dancer Brothers" (HDB) 7.40.
Programme of the Music of Waters 7.50.
Anne Shelton and Sam Brown Sing—Ambrose & His Orchestra 8.10.
Time for Music: BBC Midland Light Orchestra (HDB) 8.15.
Radio News Item (London Relay) 8.15.
Weather Report and Summary of News 8.15.
Close down.

Pact Ratification Hopes Fade

Washington, July 14.—Hopes of a Senate vote this week on ratification of the Atlantic Treaty gradually disappeared today when two Republican Senators refused the Democratic majority leader's request for unanimous consent to a vote at the close of a special Saturday session.

One Senator's objection, can block an agreement for a vote.—Reuter.

CRICKET

ROLY JENKINS FIRST TO TAKE 100 WICKETS

Gentlemen Do Better In Second Innings

London, July 14.—Brian Close, 18-year-old Yorkshire all-rounder, gave a most impressive display of left-handed batting by scoring 65 for the Players against the Gentlemen at Lord's.

Batting with the assurance of a veteran, Close drove and pulled admirably to become topscorer in the match. He hit seven fours during his stay of two hours 40 minutes.

Close, a natural, complete cricketer, has a fine chance of completing the "double" in his first year of big cricket. He has scored 684 runs and taken 72 wickets with his right arm off-spinners.

Olympic Swimmers Coming Here

It was learned yesterday that an American Olympic swimming team will be arriving in the Colony on or about August 1, and that they will appear in two exhibitions at the Ritz, North Point, on August 2 and 3.

The team, which will be sponsored in Hongkong by Mr. Poon Wing-kai, Chairman of the Chinese Amateur Swimming Association, Vice-Chairman of the Hongkong Chinese Association and the Lal Tansen Swimming Union, is under the direction of Mr. Teddy Brown, local representative of manager Mr. Lou Bittner. Mr. Poon said yesterday that the main object of engaging the team to come to Hongkong, while they are on tour from Manila to Japan, was to improve the standard of swimming in the Colony. He will be arranging for school children, who are in training now, to obtain free tickets so that they will be able to study the style of these world champions.

If the venture proves a success Mr. Bittner intends to bring his basketball team, which won the American Basketball championship at the London Olympics, to the Colony and possibly, at a later date, an ice-skating team.

PEN PICTURES

Members of the team are: Zee Ann Olsen, 18, blonde, green-eyed, scales a shapely 114 lbs, 5ft 4in tall, hails from Cedar Falls, Iowa, has won seven national titles since 1940, and was runner-up in the 1948 Olympic 100-metre race. Last year she came second in the Olympic 100-metre race, losing by the close margin of .51 points.

Has soared through the air 400 miles, travelled under water another 700 miles and leaped off spring boards more than 125,000 times since she started diving.

Has been named several times for the James E. Sullivan award. Looks like movie star Juno Allyson and has received glowing glances from two film cameras.

Brenda Heiser, 26, was coached by Jack Cody and Johnny Weissmuller, was a member of the All-American team from 1940 to 1948, mythical Olympic team 1949, came 5th in the 1948 Olympic 400 metres Free Style, breaking the former record, member of USA relay team which won first place also in recent time, and former National Champion 14 times in the 100 yds, 100 metres, relay, and 220 yds, still considered American's best-looking lady athlete in the grand tradition of Eleanor Holm and Esther Williams.

Sue Zimmerman, Women's Back Stroke Champion of USA, came 2nd in the Olympics 100 metre Back Stroke in record time, 23 years old, from Portland, Oregon, 5ft 5in tall. Holds most American back stroke records and U.S. Champion since 1945.

Barbara Jensen, 19, was a member of USA Olympic team 1948. She is the new American Women's Backstroke and Medley Champion, and hails from San Francisco.

The Gentlemen gave another indifferent batting display against spin bowling. They were 54 for none and 65 for five. Then followed a sixth wicket stand of 115 by the South African, Clive Van Ryneveld, and Trevor Bailey, who scored 64 and 53, respectively.

Apart from a chance at the wicket when 34, Van Ryneveld batted faultlessly for two hours and five minutes. The partnership lasted one hour 50 minutes.

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CONGRATULATIONS



Bobby Locke (right) of South Africa is congratulated by Harry Bradshaw of Ireland after Locke defeated him by 12 strokes in a 36-hole playoff in the British Open Golf Championship over the Royal St George's course at Sandwich, England.

Locke holds the trophy emblematic of victory. Locke scored a 67-68-135 to Bradshaw's 74-73-147 over the 72-par course.—AP Wirephoto.

Why Not USA v. Empire For The Ryder Cup?

London, July 14.—When Harry Bradshaw did so well in the Open Golf Championship at Sandwich the question of Ryder Cup conditions was bound to arise. More particularly as nine players have been nominated for the amateur event—the Walker Cup.

Why, said the critics, could not an Empire player appear in the Ryder Cup professional match? The whole matter, of course, revolves round the conditions. It is stipulated that only British-born players resident in Britain can play in the Ryder Cup match, and this immediately rules out Empire players, whose Government decided on a break from British rule.

How HKU Lost To Singapore Comb. Schools

A "Hat Trick" by young Desmond Keat of St. Andrew's School enabled the Combined Schools of Singapore to defeat the Hong Kong University by 24 runs in a one-innings cricket match played at Raffles Institution.

Batting first, the Schools made 52 runs. The University replied with 28 after about an hour at the wicket.

Many people would like to see the Ryder Cup match a United States versus British Empire encounter, but in view of the conditions laid down when the Ryder Cup was given, this is hardly likely to come about.

Norman Von Nida, Australian champion, is reported to have once said that he would be prepared to become attached to an English club for a year if it would get him into the Ryder Cup team. He is a great Empire supporter, but the idea never came to anything.—Reuter.

U.S. Far East Command Golf Tourney

Baguio, July 15.—The Fifth Air Force and Army teams from Japan won their respective meets in the Far East Command Golf tournaments, concluded today.

The Fifth Air Force won the Air Forces competition with a total team score of 1,056 for 72 holes. The team from Japan beat the other ground forces.

Top individual honours went to Lieut. Jimmy Vanderhoff of the Fifth Air Force and Sergeant Norman Campbell of the team from Japan. Participants in the Air Force's tourney were the Fifth, 13th and 20th Air Forces and 10th Bomber wing. Army teams were from Japan, the Philippines, Okinawa and Guam.—United Press.

British Players For Forest Hills

London, July 14.—Tim Lewis, a medical student and Derek Oakley, a schoolmaster, will represent Britain in the United States lawn tennis championships this year.

They will compete in the doubles championships taking place on August 15 at Chestnut Hill, Mass., and the singles at Forest Hills, New York.

Britain's two best men players Tony Mottram and Geoff Parish were unable to make the trip, held an official of the Lawn Tennis Association.

Lewis was an alternate for the British Davis Cup team this year. Oakley is not in the first five.—Associated Press.

Welsh Tourney

Newport, Monmouthshire, July 14.—Ricardo Galtieri, Chilean Davis Cup player, reached the Men's Singles final of the Welsh Lawn Tennis Championships today.

Balbers who beat Welsh international A. Baker 6-3, 6-1, will meet S. Levy of South Africa in the semi-final.

A Surprising Number Of Sportsmen Are

Not Too Old At 40

By PETER DITTON

Top man in English cricket at the moment is John Langridge the Sussex opening batsman. He has astounded everyone with the regularity with which he has made centuries. Ten have come flowing his bat in the first two months of the English summer season. Add to that an innings of 95 against Gloucester and you will see why Langridge is top man.

How is it happening, why is it happening? No one, not even Langridge can offer any explanation. He has not changed his style, he is not using any new grip. Recently another English county player asked him: "How are you doing it John?" Langridge replied: "I cannot offer any explanation. I am just putting the bat there, I am making the shots and they are coming off."

That just about sums it up. Langridge has found his form again at the "ripe old age" of 39. So much so that he has been selected to play for the Players, against the Gentlemen at Lords. The only pity is that he has not been chosen to captain the side, an honour that has been reserved for Denis Compton.

His success recalls the big part which men supposedly past their best are playing in England today. Take for instance the case of another cricketer, the incomparable Tom Goddard. In his 40th year Tom is still as big a menace to batsmen as he was 20 years ago. Emrys Davies of Glamorgan, another cricketer, is in his 40th year, but so high is he thought of by his county that he has recently signed a new three-year playing contract with them. And of course, the Welsh county will never forget C. Clary, who at the age of 51 clinched the county championship for them last year with his cunning off-spinners.

In other fields of sport it is possible to cite similar instances. There is Wing Commander Donald Finlay, the Olympic hurdler, who has held the RAE 120 Yards Hurdles championship continuously since his first victory, as an aircraftman, in 1929. He represented Britain in the last Olympic Games and was leading

in his heat until the last hurdle when he tripped and failed to finish. Now at an age when most men would be thinking of much milder forms of exercise, Finlay seems set for another successful year over the hurdles.

Then there is Ted Sagar, the Everton International goal-keeper. When Ted was 39 he was being asked by Everton to retire. Ted has been with Everton over 20 years, he began to realise that he is also near the 40 mark. Another "old un" who has only just decided to hang up his boots is Eric Houghton of the County Leicestershire, who was forty, played several storming games on the wing for the County and helped England centre-forward Tommy Lawton to find the net on more than one occasion. Now that Eric has been made manager he will probably give up the playing side football if only from pressure of administrative duties. But too old at forty?—not on your life.

ELEVEN YOUNG 'UNS

And finally on this question of "too old" it is interesting to return to cricket and pick a team of over 40's, playing today, who could give a good account of themselves against a present day England XI. This team I think, could show the youngsters in cricket what you are just as young as you feel.

T. N. Pearce (Essex, aged 43), Captain, E. Davies (Glamorgan, 45), W. W. Keeton (Notts, 44), L. E. G. Ames (Kent, 43), L. B. Fildes (Sussex, 42), G. O. Howarth (Worcesters, 40), G. O. Allen (Middlesex, 47), A. W. Wellard (Somerset, 46), W. Copson (Derby, 45), T. Goddard (Gloucester, 49), and P. Corral (Leicester, 48).

The side includes three medium-paced bowlers in Allen, Wellard and Copson. Wellard is also a good off-spinner and to back him up he would have Goddard and Howarth. Both incidentally, are left-handed. Davies can also bowl if required. Corral would be the wicket-keeper and the team could be expected to bat with success down to No. 8.

John Langridge has not been included because he is only 39. But among other "applicants" for admission to this side would be his brother James (43) still one of the best all-rounders in the country. J. Bailey (Hampshire, 41), who completed the Test century in 1948, and C. G. Berry (Leicester, 43), P. Smith (Essex, 40), and R. W. W. Robins (Middlesex, 43).

Czech Players Withdrawn From Swiss Tourney

Ostnad, July 14.—Jaroslav Drobny, Czechoslovakia's top tennis player, and his partner, V. Cernik, dropped out of the Swiss International Tennis Tournament here today on orders of the Czech Government.

The Government's action was taken because German and Spanish players were participating in the tournament.

Drobny had reached the semi-finals of the tournament and was regarded as almost certain to win.

Two officials of the Czech Legation in Bern arrived in Ostnad this morning after Prague Radio had broadcast the order of the Czech Government for Drobny and Cernik to quit the tournament.

Conversation between the Legation officials and the two tennis players lasted for several hours.

This afternoon the Ostnad Tennis Club, sponsoring the tournament, announced officially that Drobny and Cernik were withdrawing from all contests.

The announcement said they would remain in Ostnad "as onlookers and personal guests" until Monday, when they are scheduled to return to Prague by air.

Drobny declined to discuss the sudden action. "I have nothing to tell you," he said. "What has been announced is nothing to add."—Associated Press.

SWISS STATEMENT

Rudolf Stadler, secretary of the Swiss Tennis Association, said every national tennis association had the right to accept Germans as competitors in their tournaments. He said only official tournaments of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, such as the Wimbledon tourney were barred to German and Japanese players.—United Press.

Olympics Every Two Years Suggested

A suggestion that the Olympic Games should be held every two years instead of every four has been made by Sir Frank Beaurepaire, Australian Olympic official.

His suggestion was made during his conference with officials at Los Angeles recently.

"There were only 20 or so nations in the original Olympics," he said, "and now there are three times that number. We expect at least 60 at Melbourne."

"At our present schedule of Games every four years it will be 250 years before some of the countries will get a chance to hold the Games."—Reuter.

PAKISTAN SUPPORT

Karachi, July 14.—Pakistan is to press for more frequent Olympic Games, Mr. Ahmed Jaffer, President of the Pakistan Olympic Association, said here today.

He reiterated that at the next meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Copenhagen in May of next year he would suggest that a World Olympiad should take place every two years and not every four as at present.—Reuter.

Chess Tourney

L. Schure, who had been undefeated through the first half of the finalists' tournament for the Championship of the Kowloon Chess Club, dropped a full point last night to Ray Danenberg at the Peninsula Hotel.

With J. P. de Carvalho winning his game from Joseph Touss, a three-way tie for the lead has resulted.

Schure, who was met with a fianchetto defence to the Queen's Gambit, played an aggressive game against a defence featured by good positioned play.

At one stage he subjected Danenberg to 16 successive checks. However, it was an attempt to break through a solid defence that led to a miscalculation in the exchange and Schure lost a major piece. He resigned on the 75th move.

HOW THEY STAND

J. Schure P W D L Pts
J. P. de Carvalho 3 3 1 1 3 1/2
R. Danenberg 3 3 1 1 3 1/2
J. Touss 2 3 1 1 3 1/2
F. K. Prokopyov 0 0 0 0 0 0
*Gave away three points by default.

TENNIS LEAGUE

Men's "A" Division CRC 8 1/2 - KCC 1 1/2

W. P. T. & T. P. Choy beat E. C. Fincher & Capt. Turner-Cooke 6-3; best L. F. Stokes & S. A. Judah 6-2; best T. E. Baker & P. R. Zimmerman 6-3.
G. Chao & C. Kotewall drew with Fincher & Capt. Turner-Cooke 6-6; best Stokes & Judah 6-3; best Baker & Zimmerman 6-3.

Ladies "A" Division CRC 5, KCC 4

Mrs. Linton & Mrs. R. Lo beat Mrs. Stokes & Mrs. P. Ward 6-3; best Mrs. Hesterling & Mrs. Lawes 6-1; best Mrs. Groundwater & Miss N. Lambert 6-3; best Mrs. H. V. Law & Miss L. Turner beat Mrs. Stokes & Mrs. Ward 6-0; best Mrs. Hesterling & Mrs. Lawes 6-1; best Mrs. Groundwater & Mrs. Baker 6-3; best Mrs. Hesterling & Mrs. Lawes 6-1; best Mrs. Groundwater & Mrs. Baker 6-3.

Mister Conquest



United Nations Economic Survey Of Far East

Lake Success, July 14.—A call for more sustained and organized efforts on the parts of Governments to redeem from "a poverty, which tends to be self-perpetuating," the people of the Far Eastern region, is made in the United Nations Commission's second Economic Survey of the Far East.

The report, which covers the year 1948, has broadly the same scope as the first Survey, which was made in 1947, and records an "all round improvement" during the period, but says: "Such progress as has been achieved was tardy and uneven."

Japan, Korea, Indo-China, Malaya, the Philippines, Siam, India, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan are among the countries included in the report.

Dr P. S. Lokanathan, the Indian economist, who was the executive secretary of the Com-

mission, puts the 200-page report in a nutshell when he says in a preface: "Nearly four years have elapsed since the end of the war, but the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Asian economy has been very slow."

The region had been in a condition little short of collapse at the end of the war, he said, but today, in no branch of their industry have the region's countries attained their prewar levels.

Dr Lokanathan says: "With the exception of rubber, which has exceeded prewar levels of production, the region of other industrial and agricultural products remains unsatisfactory."

LESS THAN PREWAR. "Agricultural production, though slightly higher than in 1947, was still less than prewar. A four percent decline in the production of cereals, the staple food of the Asians, below the 1934-36 level was accompanied by a 10 percent increase in the region's population."

"Instead of being a net exporter of rice, the region has become a net importer of rice and other cereals. Food continues to be the most urgent need of the people."

"The production of fisheries was about one-half of prewar, and the number of livestock and working animals is still barely 65 percent of that before 1939."

"In the industrial field, coal production, slightly over the prewar level of 1947, is still 70 percent of prewar, and iron ore only about one-third."

"Transport has been subject to constant breakdowns and interruptions hindering not merely agricultural and industrial production, but also the movement of food supplies to the food deficient countries."

IMPROVEMENT In the sphere of international trade, says Dr Lokanathan, 1948 marked a distinct improvement over 1947. The values of both exports and imports increased while there was a decline in the adverse balance of trade.

Exports in the ECAFE region rose by 34 percent, but imports by 20 percent, with the result that the adverse balance of trade declined by 31 percent.

Despite the welcome trends of 1948, he continues, "there can be no ground for complacency. Instead of the prewar favourable balance of trade, the region is now vis-a-vis both the United States and the rest of the world, and is still suffering deficits."

"This drastic turn in the trade balance, not compensated by the reductions which have taken place in the non-trade items, presents a grave threat to the external financial position of the region."

ADVERSE FACTORS "Moreover, certain factors adversely affecting the region's trading position, notably the relatively low price of rubber and increased competition from synthetic rubber, the declining demand for natural silk and the decline in metal exports seem to be of a lasting character."

"Expenditure on defence has continued to be an extremely heavy burden to the countries in the region."

Dr Lokanathan also says: "Some satisfaction must be derived from the fact that, in spite of political difficulties, and civil strife, there has been an all-round improvement over the immediate postwar years; on the other hand, the food position remains unsatisfactory."

"The per capita consumption of clothing has also failed to reach prewar levels. Capital investment has remained at low levels, and the production of labour appears to be less than prewar."

"When more than half the world's population lives in conditions of such abject poverty, there cannot exist a sound basis for enduring peace," he concludes.

REDS SILENT OVER POPE'S NEW DECREE

Vatican City, July 14.—Vatican informants said today that the Pope's historic decree excommunicating all Communists from the Roman Catholic Church would finally force millions of persons around the world to choose between the Kremlin and the Church.

The informants would not estimate how many persons might be affected by Wednesday's sweeping proclamation that a man cannot be both Communist and Catholic. But the globe-wide Communist Party membership is estimated at 20,000,000.

Fellow travellers are almost uncounted. To the decree excommunicating party card carriers and fellow travellers and denying them the seven sacraments of the Church, the Communists replied with a "gesture of hate."

Communists in Maladon was conspicuously silent, although a few newspapers spoke up. In most places the attitude was wait and see. High Vatican sources said the Holy See would continue "diplomatic relations with the Communist governments despite the mass excommunications."

Vatican sources said the world is marching "toward a spiritual alliance of believers in God against the world's materialists and atheists."

The sources emphasised that mobilisation against Communism was not a shift toward Catholicism.

NEAR EAST SUPPORT India, Lebanon and Egypt have established relations with the Vatican, they pointed out, and they said the envoy of each country has expressed to Pope Plus the determination of their countries to aid him in the fight for religious freedom.

A spokesman said: "If the people of those Near East countries, which never have had any ties with the Roman Catholic Church, can come forth today and pledge their support to this spiritual alliance, it is an overwhelming proof that a great moral force is at work."

Sources predicted that other Near East countries soon would establish relations with the Vatican.—United Press.

INDO-CHINA TENSION

Saigon, July 14.—French army forces are concentrating, amid mounting tension, along the frontier between Burma and Indo-China, the semi-official Agency France Presse announced today.

The agency reported an official source as saying that a Chinese bandit force, composed of the frontier and bearded, Indo-Chinese post of Thon Peang, about 100 miles west of Luang Prabang, during June.

"Liaison with this post has been re-established recently," the Agency added.

It did not say if the siege had been lifted.—Associated Press.



Britain Sends Tito Note Of Protest

London, July 14.—Britain has formally accused Marshal Tito's government of infringing the Italian peace treaty by introducing Yugoslav currency into the Yugoslav zone of Trieste.

Diplomatic officials reported today that a British note has been sent to the Belgrade Government protesting against the incorporation of Trieste "Zone B" into the economy of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government announced on July 3 that it was incorporating its zone of Trieste into the economy of Yugoslavia.

The Italian peace treaty took Trieste away from Italy, turned it into a so-called Free Territory, and divided it into two zones.

Pending formation of a special regime for the territory, one zone was placed under Yugoslav administration and occupation, and the other under Anglo-American administration.

Yugoslavia asserted on July 3 that its action had been forced by "gross violations" of the peace treaty by both Italy and the Anglo-American authorities, who were charged with running their zone as though it was still a part of Italy.

LEGAL TENDER The Yugoslav move included the replacement of the so-called Yugoslire (the occupation currency) by the Dinar (Yugoslav's currency).

The British note is understood to point out that the peace treaty provides that Italian lira only shall be legal tender in Trieste pending establishment of a separate currency for the Free Territory.

A Foreign Office spokesman, meanwhile, reaffirmed that the big three Western powers want the whole of the Free Territory restored to Italy.

He was commenting at a press conference on references to the future of Trieste made by Marshal Tito in his speech at Pola on Monday.

The spokesman, replying to questions, said Britain's attitude on Trieste "remains unmodified."

"The whole of the Free Territory should go back to Italy," he declared.—Associated Press.

STRIKE HALTS N.Y. BUSES

New York, July 14.—A sudden strike during the noon rush hour against the New York City Omnibus Corporation today halted buses on 22 routes that carry 1,200,000 passengers daily.

The strike of the CIO Transport Workers' Union jammed the city's transport system at a dozen places as the stranded bus riders crowded into the subway and onto other bus lines.

The strike, which started early in the morning in a dispute over the dismissal of four mechanics, was extended by Union leaders until it halted traffic on 10 other lines.

Jerome Daly, Secretary of the Board of Transportation, said he would increase rush hour service on city-owned lines if the strike was not settled.—United Press.

Thunderstorms In England

Birmingham, July 14.—A 45-year-old Yugoslav farm worker was killed by lightning near Birmingham last evening while using a scythe.

Thunderstorms broke over many parts of England and Wales and during a six-hour storm in Liverpool nearly three inches of rain fell.

Lightning hit the Weaverham Parish Church, Cheshire, and dislodged the cross which landed on the church roof and rolled into the churchyard among the tombstones.

Lightning and torrential rain were accompanied by a 50 mile an hour wind in northwestern districts. Cattle were killed by lightning and crops flattened.—Reuter.

At the American Independence Day ball at the U.S. Embassy in London, Lord Wakehurst (left) meets film actor Douglas Fairbanks Jr and his wife. Fairbanks, a staunch lover of Britain, has been made a KBE by His Majesty the King.

The Party is usually most careful about the manner in which payments are made. Normally even payments of the smallest amounts are made by cheque and details of the transaction carefully recorded.

The Communists have a credit of £1,500 with the Commercial Bank of Australia, the court was told.

The Party is involved in a court case connected with the now 16-day-old coal miners' strike. The government asserts that the strike was engineered by the Communist Party.

The strike is bringing fresh difficulties daily. In Sydney alone, eight out of every 10 breadwinners are jobless as a result of the fuel shortage, causing the shutdown of industry.

Twenty-six ships are tied up in Sydney for want of coal or cargo.

All ports leave has been cancelled in New South Wales State and 200 policemen have been sent from Sydney to the coalfields 120 miles north of the City to stand by while transport workers start the expected removal of 20,000 tons of coal from the pits.

The miners are protesting against the removal of the coal, which they mined before the strike began on June 27.

SENT TO PRISON Two more Union officials were sent to prison for a year today. They are William Parkinson, acting President of the Miners' Federation, and Morris Midgley FitzGibbon, treasurer of the Southern District of the Federation.

They refused to disclose to the Arbitration Courts the whereabouts of £4,200 drawn from the Union's bank account on June 26.

Four other Union leaders are already in jail for similar offences.—Associated Press.

Peiping Train In Shanghai

London, July 14.—The first passenger express from Peiping to Shanghai since the Communists took over the two cities has arrived at Shanghai.

Reporting this a Communist New China News Agency broadcast picked up in London tonight added that the train carried 550 passengers.—Reuter.

Pilot Ducks To Avoid Burma Rebels' Bullets

Rangoon, July 14.—A British pilot had to dive for cover when rebel bullets tore into his De Havilland Dove aeroplane parked on Lanywa airstrip during a two-hour battle on Wednesday, it was learned today.

Lanywa, a Burma Oil Company town north of Yangon, stands on the bank of the Irrawaddy directly opposite Chauk, where the British nationals from the BOC's station at Yangon are making their new headquarters.

The Britons have been forced to withdraw from Yangon as a result of the acute military situation in that area.

The oil company's headquarters announced that the plane was on a chartered flight to the oilfields where surface communications with Rangoon have been cut off by the fighting.

None of the plane's crew was injured in the post-dawn battle, the company said, and the damaged aircraft is expected back in Rangoon on Friday after repairs.

The withdrawal of British nationals from Burma's largest oil centre of Yangon, 300 miles north of Rangoon, has been completed without incident. Government troops safely conducted road convoys to Chauk.

2,000 JOBLESS According to a company statement, 2,000 workers were made jobless as a result of cessation of reconstruction work at Yangon, though services essential to population needs and civil administration will be continued "for some time."

Up to the time of the evacuation the oilfields at Yangon were "not interfered with in any way," the statement said.

The Burma Army's statement on Wednesday's battle at Lanywa said 250 rebels attacked the town from two directions.

It said that 10 rebels were killed during the battle against two government wounded.—Associated Press.

KAREN CHIEF KILLED Rangoon, July 14.—Burmes press reports today said that Saw Ba U Gyi, 35-year-old president of the revolting Karens, had been killed in a clash between the Karens and the Communists.

Sixteen armed escorts of the president were also killed in the clash, which took place near Nyaung-U, the Karen stronghold 80 miles north of here, the report added.

A Government spokesman said that no official confirmation of the report was available.

Reported Saw Ba U Gyi leads 2,000,000 Karen tribesmen who jumped into the troubled picture of Burma last September, seizing Moulmein, southeast of Rangoon.

He is president of the Karen National Union. A month ago he announced the formation of an "insurgent cabinet," with Saw Ba U Gyi as Prime Minister.

Twenty-four hours later, Government land and air forces struck at Karen concentrations near the rice-exporting port of Basile, 80 miles west of here.—Reuter.

Australian Communists' Finances Revealed

Sydney, July 14.—Some of the Australian Communist Party's financial secrets were revealed in the Arbitration Court in Sydney today.

The court was told that the Communist Party controls large sums of money in Australia in a number of banking accounts, some of them in the name of private individuals so that there is no indication of the real ownership.

The Party is usually most careful about the manner in which payments are made. Normally even payments of the smallest amounts are made by cheque and details of the transaction carefully recorded.

The Communists have a credit of £1,500 with the Commercial Bank of Australia, the court was told.

The Party is involved in a court case connected with the now 16-day-old coal miners' strike. The government asserts that the strike was engineered by the Communist Party.

The strike is bringing fresh difficulties daily. In Sydney alone, eight out of every 10 breadwinners are jobless as a result of the fuel shortage, causing the shutdown of industry.

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SENT TO PRISON Two more Union officials were sent to prison for a year today. They are William Parkinson, acting President of the Miners' Federation, and Morris Midgley FitzGibbon, treasurer of the Southern District of the Federation.

They refused to disclose to the Arbitration Courts the whereabouts of £4,200 drawn from the Union's bank account on June 26.

Four other Union leaders are already in jail for similar offences.—Associated Press.

Search Goes On For Air Crash Victims

Bombay, July 14.—The search for three bodies still missing from the KLM airliner crash on Tuesday continued today in the ravine at the foot of Ghatkopar Hill despite incessant rain.

One more body was identified by American Ambassador Henderson at the mortuary. It was of M. V. Mahoney, who was identified from the papers he carried.

The number of bodies brought to the mortuary so far is 42, not 43 as reported on Wednesday. Of the nine bodies recovered on Wednesday, two were women. The Dutch Consul took charge of the body of H. I. Richardson, the Canadian employee of KLM.

A solemn commemorative service in Bombay was a simple but impressive ceremony attended by the American Ambassador and by Morarji Desai, Bombay Home Minister, and the Dutch, Chinese and American Consuls.

Large numbers of Indians bowed their heads with American, British and Chinese residents and V. I. Loeblov, an Indonesian from New Delhi, who flew specially to attend the ceremony.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Valerian Gracias, Auxiliary Catholic Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. W. Bell, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, the Rev. J. Patterson, Church of England, and the Rev. I. Baruch of the Jewish Synagogue.—Associated Press.

Sweden's View Of Blockade

Stockholm, July 14.—Sweden considers the Chinese Nationalist Government's "closure" of Communist-controlled ports illegal, the Foreign Office announced here tonight.

"Any measures against Swedish ships in the so-called blockade are against international law," an official communiqué said.

"It is pointed out that a blockade must be effective to be binding," it added.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



"There's a gentleman outside who says he's got a formula for transmuting base metals into gold."

VOODOO MURDERS INQUIRY

London, July 14.—The Government has ordered a Cambridge University professor to fly to Africa to solve a series of murders in one of the weirdest detective assignments since the days of Sherlock Holmes.

The Government wants to know why natives of Central Africa have stepped up their "programme" of voodoo murders in Basutoland and Bechuanaland to the point where men were even selling their own brothers as victims for as little as 2,100 sterling.

The Commonwealth Relations Ministry, which gave Professor G. I. Jones the assignment, was not so much interested in tracking down the culprits as in finding the reasons behind the murders which occurred during the past five years.

Professor Jones is an expert on tribal customs and ritual murders. A professor of anthropology, he will report on the nature and significance of the murders.

Commonwealth Relations officials said voodoo murders usually were instigated by tribal members with a lust for power, but other reports told of love potions and medicines concocted by voodoo witch-doctors from human remains.—United Press.

BULL RUNS AMUCK

Rending, July 14.—People taking a stroll along the Thames Bank ran for cover as a bull galloped along the promenade. But one girl did not see the bull. Jack Williams, 35, cattle examiner, drew it off and pushed the girl to one side. The bull's horns hit him in the leg.

The bull escaped on the way to the town's abattoir and it raced down streets across a recreation ground, swam the Thames and then ran along the promenade.

Police were called. They were ordered to "shoot to kill." Skiffs were commandeered and boatmen rowed armed police along the river to get the bull broadside on. Two police constables fired together. The hunt was over.—Reuter.

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DEATHS

WONG.—On July 14th, 1949, at 6 p.m., peacefully at her home in the Rhenish Mission Church Compound, West, Mrs. Wong O-lung, beloved wife of the late Wong O-lung, and daughter of the late Mr. T. O. Wong, Lee-on-Wong, P. O. Wong, Mrs. Wong O-lung, and Mrs. Wong O-lung, aged 67 years. Funeral service to be held at 2 p.m. Saturday, July 16th, in the Rhenish Mission Church, Rhenish Road, West. Burial in the Rhenish Mission Cemetery, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong.

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BRITISH FIRM requires capable stenotypist from 1st August 1949, salary \$800. Only those with first experience need apply. Box 133, H.K. Tel.

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